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VOL. XVIII. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.

HON. HENRY DEMAS, OF NEW ORLEANS.
He will lead the McKinley forces to the next republican convention.

H ON. FRANK HUME.
FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The Democrats of Glencarlyn, Va., have indorsed Hon. Frank Hume of Alexandria County for the House of Delegates. THE BEE is a simon pure Republican journal, but if Mr. Hume is nominated, there is no Democrat or Republican that THE BEE would support against him. By all means nominate him.

He is a weak man who runs his own cut.

First class editors leave that for others.

Gray and Cosley are the leaders of the northwest.

The genial wash word is the popular stuff.

In union there is strength.

It will be McKinley and Roosevelt.

There should be some shaking up in the High and Normal Schools. Will the trustees allow irregularities.

Commissioner Wight is slow in appointing colored men to office.

He is slow in doing many things he ought to do.

He should step down and out.

Give us a republican Commissioner.

Col. John W. Ross is the only friend the negroes have on the board of Commissioners.

Keep tyrants and negro haters off the Police Court bench.

The department of Justice will do some heavy work shortly.

It is hoped so at any rate.

Corbin, of the war department, ought to resign.

He has no more right to remain than Alger had.

Things are quiet at Hampton.

Prof. H. M. Brown is a success at Hampton.

He is doing great work there.

Do your duty and no more.

An office doesn't always make a man great.

Some have shown themselves to be very small both in intellect and otherwise.

The Afro-American show which is to be exhibited at Chicago charges five dollars admission fee.

This show is a curiosity if nothing else.

If the democrats should come in you will have no more of this show.

THE BEE has never seen a political negro shun a successor yet.

Be truthful and you will succeed.

Put a small man on the bench and he will brake his own neck.

Tyrants should be hung.

THE BEE takes takes the lead all others follow.

If you have a true and reliable friend keep him.

Never exchange old friends for new ones.

Sooner or later you will have to return to your old home.

The person who thinks he knows it all is more or less a fool.

The President refused to put a fool on the industrial commission.

Some men conducting newspapers can't see the point.

An idiot on the industrial commission would be like a crazy mule in the circus.

The man on the American ought to know that a majority of colored people are governed by sympathy instead of common sense.

If the colored prople would use more common sense in dealing with all questions pertaining to their interest they would succeed better.

The Anti-Saloon league will give itself a rest for a while.

It would be for the betterment of the community if John B. Wight would resign the Commissionership.

Do your duty and nothing more can be expected of you.

THE CROWNS OF KINGS.

Their Intrinsic Value and Interesting Histories—The Brummagem Crown.

There are few things which appeal so largely to the imagination as the crowns of kings, which, though lying lightly on the palm, are worth many tons of gold and almost every stone of which is a chapter of history. One of the most interesting of European crowns is that of Hungary, a curious composite crown in possession of the Emperor of Austria, which disappeared for several years in mysterious fashion and reappeared as mysteriously.

The crown consists of a circle of gold, richly jewelled with pearls and other costly gems, to which has been attached an old Byzantine crown, bearing an enormous sapphire in a setting of green stones. Just half a century ago this historic crown came into the hands of Kossuth, and, in spite of the most diligent search, nothing was heard of it for five years. At the end of this time it was discovered by a peasant in a hollow tree and restored to the Emperor's keeping.

The famous iron crown of Lombardy, which is now treasured in an Italian cathedral, is the oldest and most sacred of all the crowns of Europe. It is fashioned around a circlet of iron made from one of the nails with which Christ was pierced at the Crucifixion, and from its sacred character is held in the highest veneration. Although through all the centuries the iron band has remained untouched, it is said that no spot of rust has ever been seen on it.

There is no crown quite so imposing as that with which the Russian Czars are crowned. It is fashioned in the form of a mitre, to typify the spiritual sovereignity of the Czars, and it is crowned by a dazzling cross of enormous diamonds with a ruby centre.

In marked contrast to the magnificence of the Russian crown is the simple design of the crown of Denmark. This crown, which is of the most delicate and exquisite art, consists of a gold circlet, wreathed in leaves. Each leaf is traced in precious stones and bears one gem of almost priceless value.

The German crown, which is appropriately militant in design, contains eight shields bearing alternate black eagles and jewelled crosses, while poised on four arches blazing with diamonds is a globe crowned by a cross of gold.

The State crown of Great Britain was made sixty-one years ago for our queen's coronation, and is among the lightest of European crowns. Although it weighs only two pounds, seven ounces, its value is $1,600,000 or at the rate of nearly $50,000 an ounce, and it contains 3,000 stones, many of them historical.

One enormous sapphire came from the signet ring of Edward the Confessor, and, from this sacred association, is reported to have the power of healing disease. One of the rubies, however, has a sadly tragic history. It was at one time in the possession of one of the Kings of Grenada, whom Pedro the Cruel, invited to his palace, and basely murdered out of greed for his gem.

In the Pope's treasure house are two crowns, which together are valued at $2,500,000. One of them, the gift of the great Napoleon to Pius VII., has the largest emerald in the world, and the other, the gift of Queen Isabella of Spain to Pius IX., weighs three pounds and is worth $1,000,000.

It is interesting to note that the crown has no part in the coronation of the Kings of Spain and Belgium and the Sultan of Turkey. Its place is taken in Turkey by a sword, which is regarded as the symbol of Divine authority.

In ludicrous contrast to these miracles of gold and gems with which European monarchs are invested are the "Brummagem" crowns under which African chiefs love to strut and posture. These are manufactured by hundreds in Birmingham, and are a blaze of mimic gold and paste "stones" of all the colors of the rainbow.

Their prices range from $5 to $500 or $1,000, and even Solomon in all his glory pales before the vision of an ebony chief in the discarded apparel of a Lord Mayor's footman, and wearing in all its paste brilliancy a ten dollar Brummagem crown.

Best Place to Be Robbed.

Of all cities in the world, if a person must be robbed, Vienna is the town in which to have the performance enacted. Some time ago a Boston gentleman had his watch, a valuable gold one, and a sum of money stolen from him while in that city. He offered $50 reward for the recovery of the property. The watch did not appear, and on returning to America he left his name and address and the number of his watch, together with the amount of the reward, with the police. A short time ago the gentleman received his watch, together with the reward intact, and a polite note from the Director saying that it was against the rules for policemen to recive money rewards; of course if a civilian had recovered the watch the reward would have been paid. The only charge was 50 cents, the expense of transporting the watch from New York to Boston. The thief had been arrested in Vienna, the watch had been found upon him and forwarded by the City Government of Vienna free of charge to New York. There is a degree of innocence about the Vienna police that suggests odious comparisons.

Struck the Right Attorney.

Owing to good crops and other causes, the prosperity of Kansas has been very great during the last year or two, and thousands of farmers have ben enabled to remove the financial encumbrances that rested upon their broad acres.

A man in one of the interior counties, having disposed of his crop to good advantage and finding himself possessed of several thousand dollars in cash, went to the county seat one day, and while on his way to the courthouse stepped into an attorney's office to obtain a little legal advice.

"You're a lawyer, ain't you?" he said, addressing the only occupant of the room.

"Yes, sir," answered the other, "What can I do for you?"

"What's your name?"

"My name is Derrick."

"You'll do," rejoined the farmer, nodding his head. "I want your help, Mr. Derrick in liftin a mortgage off my farm."—Youths' Companion.

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THIS IS THE RECORD OF THREE ELEPHANTS IN THE LONDON ZOO.

These Huge Beasts Earn Their Money By Carrying on Their Backs Patrons of the Gardens—They Are As Jealous Hearted As Actresses.

Three elephants earn $10,000 a year. This is $2,000 more than the salary of a member of the President's Cabinet, and $3,000 less than the income of an admiral in the navy, a rank done away with because Congress thought the salary too high. These elephants are at the London Zoo, and they earn their money by carrying on their backs the patrons of the gardens. Every 'Arry takes his 'Arriet and hies him to the Zoo on bank holidays, and for five cents they can jog about the ring on the back of one of the elephants.

The elephants are stationed in different parts of the Zoo, and there seems to be a bit of professional jealousy between them. Apparently they are on very good terms between hours, but when business is brisk, and the largest one is coining money, for he is the favorite, the other two try to lash him with their trunks as he passes.

The largest elephant is a financial record breaker. He is the senior member of the firm, so to speak. On one holiday he carried 1,600 persons.

There are camels which are sought after by those left out in the scramble for the elephants, but the old patrons of the Zoo say the uneven motion of a camel is only appreciated by an old salt, who is most at home on an exceedingly choppy sea. The camels are too cultivated a taste for the ordinary mortal to affect.

Three camels earn about $1,200 a year, but they cost less to keep than their more successful brothers. The elephants eat up most of their profits. The greatest number of visitors to the Zoo in one day was 44,000, and an average of 500 pounds of dainties were fed to the brothers of the royal executioner of India.

The Migration of Robins.

For many years naturalists like Audubon and Wilson studied and wrote of this bird before it was known that there were "robin roosts," as well as pigeon roosts. Only within the last few years was the fact brought out that a bird more familiarly known than the passenger pigeon followed this mode of spending the night, although it adopted spring instead of fall for massing by hundreds in a high sheltered wood for a night's protection from cold, or because it is the period before pairing time, or for some other reason at present beyond man's ken. With what stealth must this well-known and much-observed bird have found its way in such numbers to the same patch of timber night after night in the early months of the year, according to locality coming from all directions so swiftly that a secreted observer could not count, keeping up a chatter that could be heard for a long distance, until the last bird, somewhat belated, perhaps, found shelter in the darkening grove, when all became silent as thousands of wings were folded to rest.

Another peculiar trait of the robin, unnoted except by so keen an observer of bird ways as Maurice Thompson, is that, with all its friendly and confiding relations with the human family during the time of nesting and rearing its young, in the fall of the year, it becomes a wild bird, betaking itself largely to the woods and even the secluded parts of mountains, at this season showing little disposition to be on familiar terms with man, giving a note of alarm and flying high and swiftly when surprised at his approach. At this time they range over extensive tracts of country, but nearly always evince a tendency to seclusion. The writer has seen them in small flocks flying over a wide valley at such an elevation that only by the well known sharp squeak, rather than by the eye, could he surely determine that they were robins.

Even in its migratory habits this bird is somewhat peculiar. They seem to move southward in the fall with more tardiness than most other birds, allowing the increased severities of the cold season to push them off the winter's edge. Or are these late goers the birds inured to cold by a residence in the States further north, which, coming southward, take the place of others that have gone earlier in the season? The question of identity, always a difficult one, almost precludes argument on this point.

Novel Use for Japanese Newspapers.

A Lewiston man, a chemist, went into a well-known Lisbon street variety store the other day and began to pick out things of interest and tell where they were made and what they were made of. He found several things made in Japan, where he supposed that the newspapers, which he especially has no liking for, have no pull with the public.

It so happened that the storekeeper knew something about the forcefulness of Japanese newspapers, and he took up a little white skeleton, made in the exact shape of the human one, and a good specimen of Japanese art. This the Lewiston chemist thought was odd, and he couldn't guess what it was made of, but said that he would like to see what it was made of. He went away saying that Japan was destined to be a great country because it was not overridden by newspapers.

When the chemist got home he put the little Japanese plaything into the water and soaked it out. Gradually it unrolled till it peeled off, bone by bone, and the little rolls were found to be closely printed paper, evidently old Japanese newspapers, used by the makers of the little playthings. The chemist took the rolls to a friend of his who has been studying Japanese a little, and he picked out sentences here and there such as:

"The Chinese army was cornered at Port Arthur," and "Fearful slaughter of the Orientals—on both sides." The next time he went into the variety store, says the Lewiston Journal, he found his friend, the store keeper grinning out of his eyes at him. "What were the Japanese skeletons made of?" asked the store man. "Newspapers," said the chemist.

A soul occupied with great ideas best performs small duties; the divinest views of life penetrate most clearly into the meanest emergencies.—Martineau.

RATS CLIMB TREES.

THIS IS NO FAIRY STORY BUT A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACT.

If You Don't Believe It Just Take a Trip to Cocos and Christmas Islands and See for Yourself—Some Wonderful Crabs Are There Also.

Cocos and Christmas Islands would be pretty comfortable resorts if it were not for their extreme remoteness and for the bad habit the rats and the crabs there have acquired of climbing the trees, and making themselves perniciously active in other surprising directions. Mr. Darwin said that he didn't believe crabs could climb trees, but Mr. Darwin had never lived on the Christmas Islands, and unhappily did not live to read the report that has just been issued, with all due formality, by the Government of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

It is a sisterly interest that the Queen takes in these two islands off the southern coast of Sumatra, for these little dots on the map have a monarch of their own, King George Clunies-Ross III. The Queen has made a practice of sending a commissioner to visit her brother monarch once a year, and, according to the report of the latest visit, the labor problem recently has been more troublesome than usual, owing to the fact that the phosphate beds are worked by Bantamese coolies, fourteen in all, who are such a bad lot that it requires the entire supply of native Cocos, seventeen in all, to keep the Bantamese working, one Cocos being told off to watch one Bantamese, with three left over for emergencies. Just why the Cocos natives are not set to work in place of the Bantamese is not exactly apparent, except that they are said to be rather stupid, and, like the inhabitants of Pitcairn Islands, are degenerating; one indication of the degeneracy, according to Her Majesty's commissioner, being the preference of Cocos women for European medicines, with which they dose themselves quite regardless of the nature of their ailments. It is also reported that on days when the water is smooth the women spend the whole day gazing at their reflections on its surface, and get lost in admiration, although the commissioner does not report that they have any especial excuse for this conduct on the ground of extreme beauty.

Unhappily, the commissioner did not see any of the Cocos crabs actually engaged in climbing trees, but there was so much testimony to that effect that he had no doubt about it. Another queer custom of one variety of the Cocos crab is to march down to the margin of the sea in December or January, the entire crab population of the island going down in procession, which lasts for fifteen days. The female deposits her eggs, and then the procession faces about and marches back, extending its return over another fifteen days. When the eggs are hatched, the young crabs likewise form in line and move uphill.

The other variety of crab, which is a big land crab, has for an enemy the Cocos rat before mentioned. The crab carries an oil sac under his tail which is esteemed as a special luxury by the rat, and many and gallant are the fights that take place, for while the young crabs are not a match for the rat, the old crab is, on the other hand, too much for him, and when you get a crab at just the right age there is a fight worth seeing.

The big rat is the bane of King Ross's domains, and it is said that if it were not for dogs the houses on the islands would not be habitable. In the simple language of the commissioner, this devastator has "reddish brown hair, deepening into black, with half-white tail, which retires by day under stones and rocks, and comes out at night to devour everything it can get hold of." The commissioner adds: "As their number has increased, and the difficulty of obtaining food has increased also, they have adapted themselves to circumstances by climbing the fruit trees for food. An attempt to grow Indian corn was frustrated by this pest." The commissioner who visited the islands in 1897 reported that he was considerably startled at dinner one day by a commotion in the cocoa palms outside the window, but discovered that it was due to a fight up in the branches between a rat and a bat. A group of dogs, who had learned by experience that one of the combatants would presently tumble to the ground, were waiting expectantly underneath.

One Foot Walks Faster.

You may think this a very silly question to ask, but is it? There is no catch about it. It is a simple demonstrable fact which you can prove to your own satisfaction in a very few minutes.

If you will take any pavement that is clear of other pedestrians, so that there shall be no interference and walk briskly in the centre, you will find that before you have gone a hundred yards you will have veered very much to one side. You must not make any conscious effort, of course, to keep to the centre, or you may do it; but if you will think of something, and endeavor to walk naturally, it is a hundred to one you cannot keep a direct line.

The explanation of this lies in the peculiarity of one foot to walk faster than the other. Or, to be more correct, perhaps it should be said that one leg takes a longer stride than the other, and this, combined with the quicker movement, causes one to walk more to one side than the other.

It is well known, for instance, that if one is lost in the woods, the tendency is to walk in a circle and eventually to return to about the starting point. This demonstrates the fact also that one foot walks faster than the other.

You can try an interesting experiment in this way if you will place two stakes in the lawn about eight feet apart, and then stand off about sixty feet, allow yourself to be blindfolded, and endeavor to walk between them. You will find it an almost impossible task, because one foot will go a bit faster than the other, either to the right or left. Now, which one of your feet walks faster than the other?

We love to expect and when expectation is either disappointed or gratified we want to be again expecting.—Johnson.

He that takes truth for his guide and duty for his end may safely trust to God's providence to lead him aright.—Pascal.

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G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

Caution!—There have recently been issued several cheap reprints of the 1847 edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, an edition long since superannuated. These books are given various names,—"Webster's Unabridged," "The Great Webster's Dictionary," "Webster's Big Dictionary," "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary," etc., etc.

Many announcements concerning them are very misleading, as the body of each, from A to Z, is 44 years old, and printed from cheap plates made by photographing the old pages.

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THE MINT EARNINGS

UNCLE SAM MAKES A TIDY PROFIT BY COINING MONEY.

The Gross Earnings of the Mints and Assay Offices of the Country Last Year Were $4,495,000 of Which $173,614 Was for Refining Bullion.

It is supposed generally that the United States Mint and the Government assay offices and refineries are maintained for the public convenience and that the Mint, like other branches or departments of the extensive Treasury service, is run pro bono publico, the Government making up by appropriations the shortage of each year. The recent public report of the Director of the Mint shows that Uncle Sam has a thrifty interest in the operations of the Mint and its branches and makes a tidy profit from their operation each year. Last year the gross earnings of the mints and assay offices of the country—there are mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco, Carson City and New Orleans, assay offices at Denver, Boise, Helena, Charlotte, St. Louis, Deadwood and New York—were $4,495,000, of which $173,614 was for parting and refining buillion, $10,046 for copper alloy, and $15,321 for melting, assaying and stamping charges. The seigniorage on the coinage of silver was $3,073,958, on subsidiary silver coinage $286,311, on minor coinage $1,031,000 and on the recoinage of minor coins $18,383. The value of the deposit in melting room grains and "sweeps" removed was $8,726; the value of the surplus bullion returned was $53,024, and the gain on bullion shipped by the minor assay offices to the Mint for coinage there was $6,675.

The expenditures of the Mint service, including wastage, loss on sale of sweeps, and expense of distributing minor coins, was $1,263,133. The net earnings for the year were $3,432,664. Some of the items of expense (the chief of which is, of course, salaries and wages) illustrate the curiously complicated work of minting, which requires not only knowledge of chemistry and metallurgy, but considerable exactness in the use of materials and in the adaptation of dies and designs. For acids used in the mints and assay offices $27,400 was expended by the Government last year; for chemicals, $4,700; for wood, $6,675; for copper, $9,600; for fire brick, $1,300, and for zinc, $2,766. For gloves and gauntlets required by the mint workers $8,100 was needed; for gas, an aid to metallurgy, $14,700; for charcoal, $3,740; for oil, $1,100; for hardware, $1,400, and for crucibles and mechanical appliances, $5,400.

Varied as these items are, they do not exhaust the number of things required in the Mint, for $2,000 was expended in lumber, $1,400 in ice, $500 for salt used in the refineries, and a small charge for flags needed as designs. Apart from gas, the fuel needed for mint and assay offices was of three kind—charcoal at an expense of $3,700, coke at an expense of $7,500, and coal at an expense of $17,000. One item, which to the uninitiated seems large, is the item of sewing, $3,425. This sewing is required for the bags containing the metal or coins, in addition to $563 for barrels and $350 for bullion boxes.

Uncle Sam in his liberality made no appropriation for soap, it would appear, but the expense of laundering the towels (presumably "it was given out") was $3,000, and $2,200 additional was paid for water. The item of wastage, so-called, arising from work at the Mint, and which is not a large one when compared with the enormous operations of the Mint, was $16,000, and some other minor items brought up the Government's whole expense in the year to $1,250,000, or about 25 per cent. of the total receipts, the profit being represented by the other 75 per cent.

First Suspension Bridge.

The first suspension bridge that can be dignified by that name was thrown across the Im-jin River in Korea in 1592. Here again dire necessity dictated the terms. The Japanese in P'yeng-yang, learning of the defeat of the army of reinforcement, determined to withdraw. China had begun to bestir herself in favor of Korea, and the Japanese, driven from P'yeng-yang by the combined Chinese and Korean armies, hastened southward toward Seoul.

When the pursuers arrived at the Im-jin River, the Chinese General refused to cross and continue the pursuit unless the Koreans would build a bridge sufficiently large and strong to insure the passage of his 120,000 men in safety. The Koreans were famishing for revenge upon the Japanese, and would be stopped by no obstacle that human ingenuity could surmount. Sending parties of men in all directions, they collected enormous quantities of chik, a tough fibrous vine that often attains length of 100 yards.

From this eight huge hawsers were woven. Attaching them to trees or heavy timbers let into the ground, the bridge builders carried the other ends across the stream by boats and anchored them there in the same way. Of course the hawsers dragged in the water in mid-stream, but the Koreans were equal to the occasion. Stout oaken bars were inserted between the strands in mid-stream, and then the hawsers were twisted until the torsion brought them a good ten feet above the surface. Brush-wood was then piled on the eight parallel hawsers, and upon the brushwood clay and gravel were laid.

When the roadbed had been packed down firmly and the bridge had been tested, the Chinese could no longer refuse to advance; and so upon this first suspension bridge, 150 yards long, that army of 120,000 Chinamen, with all their Korean allies, camp, equipage and impediments, crossed in safety. This bridge, like the tortoise boat, having served its purpose, was left to fall of its own weight.—Harper's Magazine.

In capturing gulls the sea lion displays no little skill and cunning. When in pursuit of a gull it dives deeply under water and swims some distance from where it disappeared, then, rising cautiously, it exposes the tip of its nose along the surface, at the same time giving it a rotary motion. The unwary bird on the wing, seeing the object near by, alights to catch it, while the sea lion at the same moment settles beneath the waves, and at one bound with extended jaws seizes its screaming prey and instantly devours it.—Scientific American.

AN AUCTIONEER'S RUSE.

Which He Employed to Interest a Sluggish Audience.

An auctioneer on East Washington street—one of those redoubtable individuals commonly termed "slick"—was the cause of a farcial scene the other afternoon that would have done credit to a burlesque show. He had been talking industriously for a long time to a crowd of interested but unenthusiastic listeners. His audience was largely made up of that class of men who find the Court House and the liquid establishments opposite a combination loafing grounds not to be resisted.

The affable auctioneer conscientiously went through his repertoire from beginning to end, says the Indianapolis Journal, but somehow the crowd did not "warm up" to him—to quote his own language. Finally, with a dark look that bordered on despair, he grabbed up a well-worn pasteboard hat box containing about fifty spools of silk thread of different colors. With the grace of a conjurer he extracted five of the spools, and, arraying them in a tempting semi-circle on the counter, announced that they were "to go at any price."

But the audience, while admiring with nods of approval that they were good spools of thread, displayed no marked inclination to become excited over them. Not a bid was offered.

"I'll sell 'em for 10 cents," suggested the auctioneer, timidly. It was plain, from the tone of his voice, that he was losing faith in himself and in all the world. There were no takers. The man-of-the-red-flag added three more spools to the semi-circle. "All for 10 cents," he declared. But thread stock was far below par. The auctioneer caught up all the spools from the counter and flung them into the box with an impressive gesture. The light of inspiration flashed from his eyes.

"The whole d— box for 10 cents!" he cried.

"I'll take it," was the prompt response, and a little man in a washed-out overcoat and wearer of red chin-whiskers stepped out from the crowd with a dirty 10-cent piece in his upraised hand. The auctioneer clutched the money feverishly, and, turning the box upside down so that all the spools dropped into a basket on the counter, he handed the worthless piece of ancient pasteboard to the anxious customer. A roar of hilarious laughter rose from the crowd that was heard throughout that neighborhood.

"I don't want your darned old box!" wailed the unfortunate purchaser.

"You said you'd take it," replied the auctioneer. "I'll leave it to the crowd—didn't he?"

"Yes," came in a strong chorus from the delighted audience.

"I bought the spools!"

"No, you didn't—you bought the box—I'll leave it to the crowd—didn't you?"

"Yes," came the answer again, stronger than ever. The red-whiskered man stalked indignantly from the place with the box under his arm.

"What you going to do with it?" yelled the crowd.

"That's what!" called the speculator, as he held the pasteboard box in both hands, football fashion, and then kicked it vigorously into the middle of Washington street.

"Gone to Perdition."

"I went to a big revival meeting down in Little Rock one night last week," said a traveling inspector of Indian agencies who flitted into town a couple of days ago. "The revival had been going on in one of the big halls down there for some time and the best sheep were being gathered in by the slews. The minister conducting the meetings was of the perfervidest kind, and at the end of each of his surrounding sentences picturing the ways of evil he would command all of those in the crowd who wanted to be saved to stand up. There'd be a sizable bunch come to a perpendicular posture every time, and he'd count them out loud and bestow words of praise upon them for their nerve in standing up. A couple of young fellows who sat next to me got up to go out just as the minister came to one of the counting periods, and as they got out into the aisle he shouted:

"'Two more——'"

"When, however, he saw the young chaps proceeding down the aisle toward the door, he added the words:

"'Gone to perdition!'

"One of the young fellows, who looked like a mountaineer in Little Rock for a warm time, turned around in his tracks, gazed at the minister sleepily, and said:

"'All right, pard; see you later.'"—Washington Post.

Happenings on Friday.

Moscow burned on Friday.
Mayflower landed on Friday.
Bastile destroyed on Friday.
Shakespeare born on Friday.
Lincoln assassinated on Friday.
America was discovered on Friday.
King Charles beheaded on Friday.
Washington was married on Friday.
Julius Caesar assassinated on Friday.
Queen Victoria was married on Friday.
Napoleon Bonaparte was born on Friday.
Battle of New Orleans fought on Friday.
Battle of Bunker Hill was fought on Friday.
Battle of Waterloo was fought on Friday.
Joan of Arc was burned at the stake on Friday.

Swimming Maneuvres in German Army.

In the Dutch army a man must be able to swim as well as to fight. Moreover, if he is in the cavalry, he must have a horse which will take a river as easily as a hunter takes a fence.

Swimming maneuvres are part of the regular drill there. Collapsible canvas boats, manned by a few oarsmen, lead the horses, so that they do not attempt to land on stone quays and other difficult points. The men swim across with their horses and on them. They do it in swimming costume and in all the accoutrements of war.

There are few nautical emergencies for which the Dutch army is not prepared. Some of the officers have not only their horses and kit cross the river wit hthem, but even their dogs sit upon their shoulders and are borne over, almost without getting wet.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are regular Authorized Collectors in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is oped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.

The Washington people, through THE BEE, direct Dr. Bruce Evans

THE HEADLESS HORSEMAN OF SLEEPY HOLLOW.

We were enjoying the quietude of a drowsy summer evening, on the 4th inst., when suddenly about 9:30 o'clock, the wild shrieks of a little girl rent the still repose, as she, in piteous and distressing tones, cried, "Murder! Murder! Murder!" As if with one impulse every man, woman and child within sound of the voice rushed simultaneously in the direction from which the sounds issued. The center of attraction was a poor, little, frightened, trembling waif, who succeeded between her sobs in informing her rescurers that "a great big black dog" had bitten her. Investigation revealed the fact that the miscreant which occasioned the tumult was only a "dear little pet dog" which barked as she passed; it is not authoritatively stated that the child was even the object of his attention, and further it was positively asserted that "this dear little fellow" did not even catch her dress in play. The dog in question is not one of these common curs, but one of the many which are objects of affection of ladies of leisure who fondle and kiss them to the great disgust of observers on our public streets, street cars, and all public places. Keep in mind all the way, that "this dear little pet" to this much affrighted child appeared a huge fierce mastiff, and the act of barking, in her nervous state resulting from her fright, converted a bark (possibly not at her) into a bite.

This incident caused our mind to take flight and in our imagination we could see another and one far reaching in its effects—the southern outrages. There is much in this object lesson to indelibly impress the causes of the state of affairs. The childish mind when fed on ghost stories and nurtured in a school of superstition can easily imagine every object a dreaded monster. The pulpit, the press, the school, the rostrum, the saloon and the family hearth of the South bend all their energies to emphasize the "burly black brute," and his rampage, until he has assumed the notoriety in that section of the "Headless Horseman of Sleepy Hollow."

The atmosphere is surcharged with the sulphurous fumes of the stories manufactured by the illiterate whites, who thirsting for barbaric sports in keeping with their brutal instincts, leave no stone unturned to gratify their natures on the hated black citizen in their midst. The women and girls have so imbibed these stories until, either because of the necessary nervous state or to hide their sins, they see in every form after dark an assailant, and like our little heroine magnify it until it assumes the magnitude of a monster, and distort it until it is transformed into "a burly Negro brute." In other words, tiny pet dogs appear large dangerous mastiffs, and his natural expression — bark — a lacerating wound.

It is not exaggerating things too much to opine too frequently for causes best known to themselves, the females of the South see in the darling white pet of some of the "best southern families"? the proverbial "big black Negro brute" being the easiest and safest disposition of otherwise disagreeable facts.

"All Coons Look Alike to Me."

To the ill-bred white person, the expression "All Coons Look Alike To Me" appeals to his risible side; he sees nothing but ridicule for the brother in black throughout, but there is another side. It is a truth vulgarly put, and is applicable to certain classes of all races under certain conditions. We have all experienced the difficulty of discriminating the Indian from his fellow-citizens when similarly arrayed; the Chinaman under the same conditions; the Italian; the rough white tramp, the rough Negro tramp, etc., etc.

Having personally experienced this fact, every one is in a position to appreciate it and be content to be so labelled. Only use intellectual powers to discriminate the Negro in his many stages, and the dividing lines will be as marked as those of any other race. The person required to identify a strange individual of any race, unless the characteristics are clearly defined, must not only possess a keen discriminating sense, but a keener sense of justice as well—conditions rarely present in the mind of those who are blinded by a long and bitter hatred, rendered the more intense by prejudice as time progresses. Then, to advance the theory that a party is guilty because an excited victim thinks so, is unquestionably an injustice to the suspected, and under the searching light of truth, cannot always be proved.

Only recently a criminal in an Illinois prison confessed that he committed a crime in Arkansas for which three Negroes were immediately lynched becaused suspected.

Again, in the Bushey case, the woman's mistaken identity pleads earnestly for a cool, deliberate investigation on the part of proper tribunals for every supposed violator of the law in every quarter of the globe.

The atrocity of the crime committed by Snell, and the motives underlying all, establish beyond the peradventure of a doubt the brutal and savage instincts of members of the white race. That there are white brutes and black brutes whose crimes are such as to shock humanity is a fact to be deplored and denounced with all the powers of our being. Every honest, self-respecting citizen feels that a speedy trial and punishment should follow close upon these crimes. The crimes are sufficiently revolting without imposing unnecessary burdens. To rid a community, therefore, of these wretches should be the one desire of the best element.

"Colors seen by candle light are not the same by day."

There are two sides to every question, and if the proper steps be but taken, much information requisite for fair decisions can be secured. Since the Tallulah lynching affair has been illumined by the light of investigation, much that seemed to mitigate the wholesale butchery has been uncovered; the severity of the crime which occasioned the lynching has been reduced to a mere assault; the much discussed assassination plan has been minimized to a case of self-protection. While the "Headless Horseman" story could not be worked, yet the motives underlying all may be discerned—the same demoniacal motives which characterize all the lawless mobs of the South—race hatred. The Italian colony affiliated with the Negro element, and this was the reason they were shot down. A few illiterate bloodthirsty whites rule with a rod of iron the mass of Negroes of Madison County, and all who ally themselves to them must suffer their fate.

There is behind these victims a nation that will see to it that her citizens are not maltreated, hence this investigation.

Now, if this one case, when looked into, reveals so much that is false and distorted, does it not argue that if the many hundred cases of lynching of the Negro throughout the South were properly investigated, much that goes to make even the most skeptic flinch would disappear, and those whose nervous state causes them to see ghosts and goblins would laugh at their fears, while the ones who feed these fears would fear the power of a just and determined law.

Under the searchlight of investigation, the "burly Negro brute" would, like the "Headless Horseman," become a nucleus around which legends have been woven. The Negro will gradually lose his odium and his white brothers will be transformed into law-abiding citizens, while the ship of state moves on."

to kiss all the teachers for them, both male and female. They have their sympathy.

If the trustees have sufficient c use to send the entire High School class to the Normal School, they have sufficient cause to appoint a new principal of the Normal School.

The Board of Trade, through that little smart man at the head of our District government, has succeeded in knocking out the Business Men's Association.

BRUTALITY OF THE HEART.

Never has a more cowardly and brutal murder been perpetrated in this city than that of little Lisa Wisenburger by Benjamin Snell on last Sunday.

The murderer, a burly white brute, possessing all the instincts of the Southern barbarians, is not an untutored negro of meagre opportunities, but an educated, intelligent man who was holding at the time of his heinous crime, a responsible position under the government which position he has filled for nine years. He is a married man and lives with his wife and two children at 1609 Benning road.

His victim was a delicate little girl of 13 years. Her parents poor but honest, hard-working people occupy humble quarters 740 Nineteenth street northeast. It was here this fiend incarnate went to perpetrate his demoniacal plan. Through juggling the aged father was dispatched from the home, and passing into the sleeping apartment of this child, against the protestation of the mother, he murdered her while asleep in bed.

It is the one purpose of the white press to widely ventilate the impression that all brutes are clothed in dark skins; that education renders the Negro more criminal; that the Negro is the only dispoiler of all that is dear to woman; but this case, together with similar cases, is strong argument in favor of the fact that the Negro is criminal because of his examples, because of the school through which he passes, because he is by virtue of his enviroments made so.

Again, the history of crime in this country is not blackened by the intelligent disciplined negroes, by those who have embraced opportunities. It is the illiterate, shameless ones who because of the causes given, in too many cases, furnish fuel for the prejudiced defamers of the race.

The series of crimes recently perpetrated in Cleveland, the numerous poisoning cases which have agitated our country from one end to the other, the lawless mobs of the South, the hundreds of bank robbers, train robbers, and crimes of the gravest magnitude published and unpublished, perpetrated by the whites alone in this country are strong proofs that the Negro is a novice in the field. The white man having forgotten more than the Negro would take in.

Away with your theory that education degrades the Negro. If crimes are the measure of degradation and years of opportunities and advantages which the whites have enjoyed must be placed to their credit, then the Negro's hope must be that he will never countenance the terrible crimes which are daily being committed by his brother in white.

Let us hope that the Negro will desist from petty crimes and murderous assaults and never imitate the whites in their enormous crimes and when he can count as many years to his history as the more favored he will be proud of his record.

John B. Wight ought to resign.

DEPORTATION OF NEGROES.

Bishop Turner's scheme to petition Congress to appropriate $100,000 000 to deport the Negroes of this country to Africa is far from feasible in the main.

The condition of the masses today grows out of the fact that over 4,000,000 Negroes were emancipated and sent adrift without money, homes or employment. If after thirty-four years the effects are just making themselves felt, when the country possessed the facilities resulting from years of toil, etc., what prospects are in store for nearly 10,000,000 unemployed people, homeless, moneyless, and friendless in a wild, barren land which has proven irresistible almost to the wealth and power of two continents?

There are some men in public life who have the big head.

JEALOUS NEGROES.

It is nothing strange under every change of administration to see certain successful representative colored men abused and criticised by a class of soreheads and demagogues. A certain paper published in this city, under the pretense of being fair and just, is permitting the friends of the colored race and friends of the administration to be abused by penitentiary birds, forgers, and disgruntled politicians. So far as Messrs. Green, Lyons, and Chesham are concerned, they need no defense by THE BEE, because it is plainly demonstrated that their traducers, and the medium through which an attempt to traduce them are birds of the same feather. Whatever these gentlemen's shortcomings are, they are like all other men who have been more successful than the little dogs who are continually barking at them.

Under the Harrison administration Bruce and Lynch came in for their share of abuse and vilification from those who failed to get offices. Chiefly among the would-be traducers of these men was our esteemed and brilliant friend, the editor of the New York Age. At that time Mr. Fortune wanted to go to Hayti and he wanted Mr. Bruce to indorse him, which he declined to do. From that moment the editor of the Age found nothing good in Mr. Bruce.

The editor of THE BEE, who is a friend and admirer of the editor of the Age, cautioned him time and again to desist his unwarrantable attacks on Mr. Bruce, as he was injuring himself. He often promised that he would, until we got them together. The outs will more or less attack the inns, no matter how successful they are or how well they endeavor to satisfy them. Green, Lyons, and Cheatham would be ingrates if they did not stand by the administration. Whatever may be the President's position, he is a friend of the Negro and will be renominated and elected, the barking dogs to the contrary notwithstanding.

The prediction of THE BEE is the Negroes will have to subdue Aguinaldo.

THE NEGRO NOT IN IT.

Mr. John B. Wight, the Republican Commissioner for the District of Columbia, has been on the board for some time. He has not found sufficient merit in the Negro to appoint him to any kind of position under him. It is rumored that he had an idea of appointing a colored man to a messengership, but finding out some white man would fill the place better (?) he changed his mind. There are only two colored men holding clerkships under the District government and they were there long before Mr. Wight came on the board. There is a young colored man in the Water Department just as competent as any white clerk in the office and who does as much clerical work as any man in the Water Department, but, alas, he is classed as a laborer. There was caused in that department some time ago, by the death or resignation of a clerk, a vacancy. Mr. Wight was appealed to to appoint this worthy and competent young colored man. Out of a population of 80,000 colored people in this city and who pay taxes on over $10,000,000 worth of property, these two rulers of the government appointed a white Democrat or a white Republican to the place. We respectfully call the attention of the President to this gross discrimination against worthy colored citizens.

John B. Wight ought to resign, as well as the Engineer Commissioner.

The yellow fever at Hampton has abated.

One colored man has been appointed under the District government to a fifty-five dollar position on the dump. He was a colored editor, who was subsequently forced to resign.

Aguinaldo has made an appeal to the powers.

THE MINSTREL SHOW.

The great national Negro minstrel show, otherwise known as the Afro-American Council, which is to convene in Chicago, Ill., in a few days, will not have as spectators or participants Green, Lyons, Cheatham, Terrell, and others. These gentlemen have concluded to remain in this city and read the acrobatic performances and stump speeches of those who will be present. The interlocutor, Bishop W. B. Walters, will not have his principal end man, Editor Fortune, present, who generally amuses his hearers by his many acrobatic utterances on politics. Some of the tambourine bishops will be present, no doubt, because their churches object to them attending other kind of minstrel performances. Our contemporary, who plays many parts and many people, will start on foot to-day, as he is barred from free transportation over the B. and O. He will report that there is all head to his Washington organization and is without visible means of support.

The assistant interlocutor, Mrs. Ida Wells Barnette, will make a stump speech on lynching, while our genial friend, Editor John Mitchell, will introduce his new version of Uncle Tom's Cabin and convince the few that will attend that "lynch law must go." Brother John is out in a new role.

Out of a colored population of 80,000 colored people in this city only two colored men are holding clerkships under the Districtgovernment.

HE DESERVES CREDIT.

Not since the establishment of of our colored schools has there been a man on the board of trustees who has won the plaudits of the people more than Dr. Geo. H. Richardson. Every move the doctor has made has been in elevation of our school system and the advancement of the pupils. The discovery of certain irregularities in the examination of pupils from the High to the Normal School demands the immediate removal of some one, or ones, connected with the public schools. Dr. Richardson, who is in possession of these frauds owes it to the community to expose them. The recent discoveries made by this school officer should be laid before the full board and those who are guilty should be expelled from the public schools. How do we know but what these same irregularities may not occur next year? A more systematic scheme may be concocted and thus defeat the graduation of the worthy and deserving children Let the light be turned on.

Dr. Bruce Evans, our correspondent at Hampton, Va., writes to THE BEE, a very pitiful letter which will be found in another column. Dr. Evans tells in a very graphic manner how the Washington teachers are passing away their time while quarantined in the Hampton Institute.

HER COLOR MADE A DIFFERENCE.

Here in our city very recently a colored woman reported that a white man assaulted her, but the color of her skin and that of her assailant played an important part in the disposition of the case. Evidence was against him and yet there were grave doubts entertained concerning the truthfulness of her statements. 'Tis true hers was quite a shameful case. So are many of those for which some Negroes are strung up, but the woman's word is accepted as irrefugable, the man not even being permitted to make other statements than those which are set down as a confession.

That there is an unnatural affinity on the part of some white women for black men is evidenced by the record of marriage licenses right here in our midst, for within the period of five weeks three Negro men have taken out license to marry white women. Let justice be meted out to all and things will some day adjust themselves.

The recent lynching in Alexandria, Va., a few days ago was one of the most dastardly and outrageous that was ever perpetrated. Just think of it. Not out of the sight of the capital of the great American nation, where our laws are made and where our national legislators meet. Has it come to this?

WASHINGTONIANS QUARANTINED.

HOW THEY ARE EMPLOYING THEMSELVES.

BUREAU OF THE BEE,
Hampton, Va., Aug. 2, 1899.

We are just recovering from the shock occesioned by the appearance of yellow fever in our midst. All the Washington folks are well and cheerful under the circumstances. The epidemic has been confined to the Soldiers' Home thus far, and Dr. White of the U. S. Marine Hospital service states that he will likely be able to keep it there. The strictest quarantine exist against the Home, even the towns of Hampton, Phoebus, and Newport News being quarantined against each other. The first to establish an efficient qua antine was the Hampton N. A. Institute, under the direction of Mayor Robert Moten and his adjutant, Captain Allen Washington. A patrol was established about the grounds Sunday afternoon, immediately after the fact was made known that "yellow jack" had appeared. This quarantine has been maintained day and night, which, coupled with the splendid sanitary conditions of the buildings and grounds, readers Hampton School less liable to attack than the towns.

Prof. Hugh Brown, the conductor of the institute, is doing all that he can to keep cheerfulness among the teachers.

Each evening an eutertainment is arranged to speed the time. Miss Maria Baldwin read her lecture on Harriett Beecher Stowe Tuesday night. Wednesday night Mr. Archibald Grimke read his lecture on Wendell Phillips. Thursday night Miss Gorgie Washington told the story how Mt. Meigs School was planted in the wilderness of Alabama. Friday evening Mr. A. O. Stafford managed a splendid musical and literary entertainment, in which talent from Alabama, North Carolina, West Virginia, and our own Washington figured. The girls all take kindly to the suggestions promulgated for the keeping of the best of health, rising promptly at 6 a. m. and retiring at 9 p. m.

A great number of alliances have been made, whereby, if one should get sick, the other will nurse her back to health. So extraordinary has been the development of this splendid sentiment that, if one is, by the most remote possibility taken ill, the whole institution will be at her bedside.

Your correspondent is separated from the school, but reaches them by telephone, the receiver recording as many hearty laughs as words. Persons having friends here should send them papers every day. Be assured that the folks here are all well and cheerful.

The good example set by Dr. White in making Dr. Adkins, the colored physician of Hampton, the sanitary inspector for the town, after having listened to his opinion on the best way to render the city thoroughly sanitary, is a deserved compliment to the race and might well be followed further north. At the time of his assignment it was known that Dr. Adkins was a colored man, hence no mistake can be charged.

The following is a partial list of the Washington folks here:

Miss Marion P. Shadd, Mrs. Julia Purnell, Prof. Hugh M. Brown, A. O. Stafford, Oceana Brooks, Jeannetta Taylor, Marie Wright, Daniel I. Kenfro, Mabel Brooks, Annice Lewis, Beatrice Lewis, Mont. Lewis, Jr., Mrs. Shermont Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Evans and children, Mrs. Jerry Camper and daughter, Mrs. Lydia Johnson and sister, Miss Ella M. Boston.

All send love and kisses through THE BEE.

W. B. E.

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Upright and Spuare Pianos.
On Easy erms
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Stieff Piano Warerooms,
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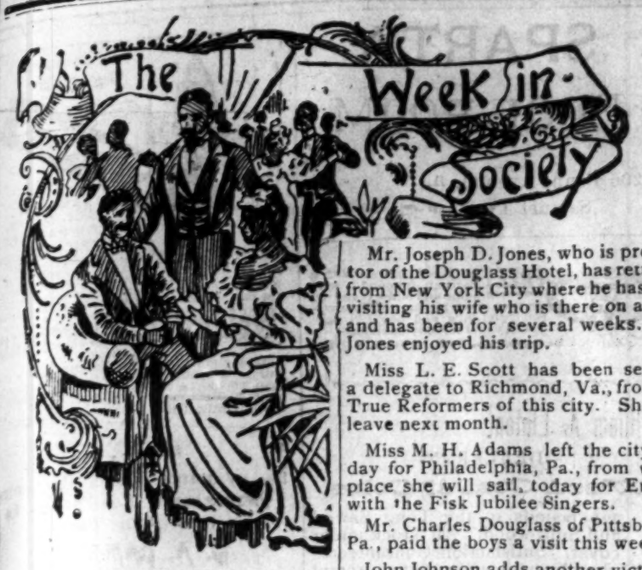
Swept by the mountain breeze, 2,800 feet above sea level. Absolutely free from malaria, hay fever and mosquitos On Main Line of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Hotel and Cottages. Every modern convenience. Rooms en suite with bath. Electric Lights, Elevator Turkish Baths, two large swimming Pools, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Magnificent Drives. Complete Livery Service. Annapolis Naval Band. Delightful Cottages, furnished for housekeeping if desired ready for occupancy June 1st. Hotel open from June 24th to September 30th.
For rates and information address D. C. Jones, Manager, B & O Building Baltimore, Md., until June 10th. After hat time, Deer Park, Garrett Co. Md.



Mrs. Arthur Gray and Mrs. Hilyer are home again.

Miss Augusta Harrod is looking well since her New Jersey trip.

The Misses Peebles left Saturday for their summer vacation.

Miss Louise Carroll of 8th street, n. w., is confined to her home by sickness.

Mrs. Alice Shadd, wife of Dr. F. J. Shadd, has returned from Atlantic City.

Miss Annie E. Hewlett, 2807 O street n. w., is quite sick at her home.

Miss Jeanette E. Anderson is in the city again, after a hasty retreat from Hampton, Va.

Miss B. C. Reed is in the city, after spending a month at the Hampton Normal Institute.

Mrs. Thomas Walker is somewhat indisposed since her return from Hampton, Va.

Miss Mamie E. Ware will spend the remainder of the summer at Frederick City, Md.

The painful accident that happened to Mr. Jas. H. Handy is very much regretted by his many friends.

Mrs. Paris Lyvers has returned from a seven week's visit to her sister, Mrs. Stafford, of New York city.

Mr. Geo. W. Jackson, after two weeks leave, has returned to his desk in the Sixth Auditor's Office.

Miss Mattie Lyvers is spending her summer vacation near Farquier Springs, Va.

Mr. R. T. Douglass and wife will attend the Grand Army Encampment in Philadelphia, Pa., next month.

Mrs. Jack. M. Ryan, her daughter, Miss Gertie, and son, Jack, left the city Monday for a month's stay in the country.

Miss Ida R. Chase, in company with her sister, Miss Eva, and Miss Alice Jackson, left last Saturday morning for Highland Beach, N. J.

Miss May Tyson, who has been visiting Carthage, Fayetteville, and Greensboro, N. C., returned home Thursday.

Rev. Sterling N. Brown has left the city for Asbury Park and other places of pleasure. He will be gone until September.

Prof. J. M. Gregory has many applications from this city for his school during next year. It is hoped that those who have applied will give satisfaction.

Little Rufus, the son of Mr. Moses Anderson, formerly of the Printing and Engraving Bureau, is ill with scarlet fever. Mr. Anderson is still very sick.

Rev. James H. Lee, pastor of the The Third Baptist Church, has returned to the city, after spending a delightful time in New York city and Cambridge, Mass.

The sister-in-law of Mrs. Minkin's of 10th street, s. e., was in the city this week. She is very much pleased with the city and should like to return again.

Miss Sadie Turner of 6th street, n. w., accompanied by her brother, Edward, left the city last week to visit their grandparents in Raleigh. N. C.

Misses Geneva and Nellie Walker, daughters of Mrs. Lizzie Walker of 1521 M street, n. w., are visiting Miss Mary Butler of Hamilton, Va.

Mr. Geo. Scott of the War Department has returned from an extensive trip West, visiting Omaha, San Francisco and other principal cities.

Mrs. S. M. Lewis and her sister, Miss J. M. Cropper, will leave next week for Atlantic City, and New York, where they will spend several weeks with their sister, Miss Amanda Cropper.

Mrs. Maggie Bruce of Anacostia, who has been greatly under the weather for the past three weeks, is slowly improving. It is hoped that she will soon recover and be able to be about again.

Miss Nannie F. Anderson left the city Wednesday for King Williams County, Va., where she will join her sister and brother, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel D. Milton, who are beautifully domiciled with Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Hill.

Mr. Joseph Wilson, the efficient chorister of Galbraith Church choir, has left the city for Philadelphia, Pa., for two weeks vacation.

Mr. Lewis Anderson, formerly of this city but now of Chicago, Ill., has had an increase in his family. It is a little girl. Mother and child are doing well.

Miss Ella L. Jenkins, the accomplished clerk in the office of Justice E. M. Hewlett, will leave the city next month for Atlanta, Ga. She will remain away some time. It is hoped by her many friends and admirers that she may have an enjoyable and pleasant time.

Mr. Joseph D. Jones, who is proprietor of the Douglass Hotel, has returned from New York City where he has been visiting his wife who is there on a visit, and has been for several weeks. Mr. Jones enjoyed his trip.

Miss L. E. Scott has been sent as a delegate to Richmond, Va., from the True Reformers of this city. She will leave next month.

Miss M. H. Adams left the city Friday for Philadelphia, Pa., from which place she will sail, today for Europe with the Fisk Jubilee Singers.

Mr. Charles Douglass of Pittsburgh, Pa., paid the boys a visit this week.

John Johnson adds another victim to the elevator list. His parents certainly have the sympathy of the community.

Mr. Fountain Green of Charles County, Md., is the guest of his uncle, Mr. Thomas Greene. He reports the ravages done the farms by the last winter's blizzards are gradually being repaired without resorting to mortgaging.

The Philadelphia Encampment Club of G. A. R., accompanied by 500 of their friends, went to Lower Ceder Point on Wednesday and netted quite a sum for O. P. Morton Post. Without doubt Philadelphia will surpass even herself to entertain the old comrades and their friends, and for this reason the O. P. Morton Post, the Gharles Sumner Post, and the Frederick Douglass Post have decided to send as large a representation as possible.

Rev. J. C. Dent and wife left this week for Pittsburgh, Pa,, to be guests of Mr. George Douglass. The remainder of their vacation will be spent at Atlantic City.

Miss Rosa Douglass is visiting relatives in Pittsburgh.

The Rehobeth Baptist Church with over a thousand of their friends spent Tuesday at Notley Hall. Great credit is due to Deacon George Bray for this success.

The county examination for public school teachers at Upper Marlboro on Tuesday and Wednesday found a large number of Washington girls in attendance. It is hoped that they will all receive first class certificate.

Miss S. L. Jackson returned this week from a two weeks trip in the country.

Miss Ella J. Jones' condition is causing her friends qery much uneasiness. We certainly hope that she may be out in time for school.

Mr. and Mrs. I. J. Lewis left this morning for Long Branch, N. J., accompanied by their friend Miss S. E. Groom, to visit Mr. E. W. Osborn, their uncle, after which to Sneedville, Va., to the home of Mrs. Lewis.

ANACOSTIA NOTES.

Mrs. B. Smith Stewart has postponed her contemplated trip to Norfolk.

Mr. J. W. Sampson has been elected Superintendent of Bethlehem Baptist Sunday School, vice Mr. C. W. Davis, deceased.

Misses Guida Shepherd and Lossie Cromwell were guests of Miss Virgie Smith, Sunday.

The musical contest at Campbell A. M. E. Church Monday night was quite successful.

Mesdames Jas. W. Butcher of Capitol Hill and Aurelia Hoffman Burke of Jersey City were guests of Mrs. R. L. Pendleton as were her sisters, Misses Olive and Josephine Amos.

Mary, the youngest daughter of Mrs. R. F. Smith and sister of Miss Virgie Smith, is quite ill of remittent fever.

One of the pleasantest social events which has occurred for a long while was the reception given by Mr. Chas. Edelin in honor of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Eleazer, of Southampton, N. Y. The parlor and veranda were thronged with guests, among whom were the following: Rev. and Mrs. Shippen, Dr. and Mrs. W. K. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Johnson, Misses Bruce, Green, Thomas, Jones, Phillips, Messrs. Moss, Evans, Lewis, Smoot, Lucas and many others.

IRIS.

SHE WAS WHITE.

Little Elnora Daniel, a bright and intelligent colored child, the granddaughter of Mrs. White, a highly respectable lady in this city, swore out a warrant in the Police Court on Monday against Mrs. Cross, a white woman on K street, n. w., for assault and battery upon her. Mrs. Cross subsequently swore out a warrant against the little girl.

The testimony of the child was that she was riding her bicycle on K street on Monday and some white boys threw stones at her. One of the stones struck her and knocked her off the wheel. She went to the house, as she supposed, of her alleged assailant to inform his parents. The mother of the boy, or Mrs. Cross, as the girl testified, caught her and ordered her out of her yard. The child said she only wanted to inform the boy's parents who struck her with the stone.

The child described how the white woman choked her, and also did another witness, until it became necessary for her to interfere and to loosen the woman's clutches.

Mrs. Cross testified that the child entered her yard and she ordered her out and she would not go. She caught hold of the girl and she pulled hair out of her head. She admitted that she tore the girl's dress, but that was done while the child was pulling away.

The woman's son testified that his mother did not tare the child's dress at all, but the evidence showed to the contrary.

The other witnesses testified how the child was being choked by the white woman and what he had to do to make her brake her hold.

Judge Mills, in disposing of the case, said the little child had no business in the woman's yard; that it had not shown why she was there.

Although the testimony showed that the child had been choked, the court dismissed the case.

OBSERVATIONS OF THEMIS.

The funeral of Miss Jennie Madden took place last Friday from the Alfred Street Baptist Church, Alexandria, Va.

The church was crowded from pulpit to gallery by her many friends and admirers. Many of her Washington friends were present.

Rev. Rivers of the Berean Baptist Church preached an appropriate and practical sermon. His remarks were intended for the living not the dead. The floral offerings were numerous and beautiful.

The Teachers' Benefit and Annuity Association of this city will pay their first death assessment to the husband of the late Mrs. Mary Summerville Matthews. The ammount being $100.

Miss Ollie Contee of 12th street will visit her sister, Mrs. Dr. Gustav Henderson of New York, next week.

Mrs. Dr. Thomas of Baltimore will visit Atlantic City about the 15th of August. She will be a guest of the Grand Pacific.

Mr. Ellis W. Brown, Supervising Principal of the 11th Div., will leave the city on the 15th of August for Atlantic City where he will be a guest of Clinton Cottage.

Dr. A. W. Tancil of 2111 Penn. Ave. leaves the city on the 15th of August for the mouutains of Virginia.

Mrs. Dr. Francis and family are breathing the delightful breezes of Highland Beach,

Among the most pleasant cottages at Highland Beach are those of Mesdames Charles R. Douglass, Lewis Douglass, and Mrs. Robert Colbert. These are the pleasure centres of that Arcadian community.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker of N street in company with Misses Ware, Harvey Drew, rnd Jeannette Anderson have returned to the city from Scotland, Va.

The memders of 'The Faculty' of the 4th year of the High School are making it merry for themselves in this city this summer. Tuesday they went for an outing to Bay Ridge. They miss very much one of their members, sweet little Sitka, who is spending the summer at Arundel, Md.

Mrs. Dr. Shadd, who has been a guest of the Grand Pacific, Atlantic City, returned to the city last week owing to the illness of her daughter, Hattie.

Mrs. Mattie Clarke of Washington, D. C., is enjoying the pleasures of Asbury Park.

Miss Rebecca Moten will spend part of the summer in Brooklyn, N. Y., the guest of her friend, Miss Eva Walker.

Our numerous June brides have entered into practical house keeping Mrs. Katie Wood Harris is happy domiciled at 2013 3rd St., Le Droit Park; Mrs. Lottie Chisolm Goines at 324 Spruce St. Le Droit Park; Mrs. Bessie Hall Thomas, at 2010 8th St; Mrs. Estelle Lewis Payne, on 18th near L St. Others preferred making their homes in her states; Mrs. Hettie Quander Branch has cast her lot with the people of Kansas; Mrs. Annie Baily Cosey, with those of N. J.; while Mrs. Annie Brown Jones, will join the commonwealth of the far west.

Mrs. Cheatham, wife of Recorder Cheatham, has been quite ill at their home on 8th street. Her many friends are pleased to learn that she is convalescent and wish for her a speedy recovery.

Mrs. Syphax of 1631 L street, with her daughter, Miss Bertha, is spending the heated term at Brandy, Va.

The lawn party given at the residence of Mrs. Dunlap on L street was quite a success.

Miss L. S. Lacy has returned from a delightful visit to Niagara Falls, where she went, in company with Rev. and Mrs. Beckett of Baltimore, Md., and Miss May Fergnson of this city.

We regret very much to learn of the painful accident which befell the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Clarke. We hope to hear of an early recovery.

Dr. and Mrs. Cabaniss are visiting in Detroit, Mich.

Miss Eulaia Wheeler and sister will spend awhile at Long Branch, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. James Tyree expect to mingle in the gayeties of Atlantic City about August 15th.

Mrs. A. A. Wyche, nee Miss Ethel Davis, is gaining many friends in her new home at Charlotte, N. C.

Mrs. S. E. Naylor is making a visit to Opequon, one of the most healthy summer resorts in Virginia.

Cupid is not idle. In addition to the many who fell victimst to his dart this summer, we hear that one of the young school marms of West Washington will ere long be led to the altar. Who says that the city teachers do not marry?

Miss Eva Holmes is acquitting herself well as organist for the 19th street Baptist Church.

Themis most earnestly welcomes her sister correspondent, Iris, of Anacostia into the field of journalism. In the fall the train will be joined by a third, Minerva, whose column will be noted for its wisdom, wit, and humor. Since Themis is recuperating by the long lash of the broad Atlantic, the contents of her column will not be local.

THE BEST IN THE UNITED STATES.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 9, 1899.

Editor Hon. W. CALVIN CHASE.

DEAR SIR: Kindly send me your paper, THE BEE, to my address below, and bill me later for the same. Your paper is said by the people "way down South" to be the best Negro paper in the United States. Begin with your present issue of the 8th inst.

Very truly yours,
JNO. H. TOOMER,
Care of Director of Public Works,
City Exchange, Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Arthur Gray of 6th street, n.w., gave a very interesting talk on the duties of a mother.

A DASTARDLY DEED.

NOT EVEN GOVERNORS CAN KEEP FAITH.

From the Evening Star.]

A dispatch from Topeka, Kan., yesterday says: A breach has occurred between Governor W. E. Stanley of Kansas and Governor Lou V. Stephens of Missouri, which gives promise of involving the two States in serious complications.

As a result of the strained relations between the two men Governor Stanley severed official relations with Missouri today, and announced that hereafter he would refuse to honor requisitions coming from the governor of Missouri, and would refuse to transact any other official business with him. The strained relations have arisen because of Governor Stanley's belief that Governor Stephens has been guilty of a breach of faith.

Frank Embree, a young Negro, who was wanted at Burton, Mo, on the charge of assaulting the fourteen-year-old daughter of W. W. Dougherty, was arrested at Garnett, Kan., about a week ago. Reports were heard by Governor Stanley that Embree would be lynched when taken back to Burton for trial, and the governor held up Governor Stephens' application for a requisition.

Upon being assured by Governor Stephens and Sheriff Gibson of Howard County that Missouri would protect Embree from mob violence he honored the requisition later, and Embree was taken back to Missouri.

From the railroad station nearest to Burton the Missouri officers, with their prisoner, started to drive to Burton. They had gone only a few miles when they were surrounded by a mob of more than 1,000 men. Embree was taken from them without resistance on their part, it is said, and they were told to drive on, which they did.

Embree was taken to the scene of his crime, and when questioned about it he replied he was innocent. "We will make you confess, you black rascal," cried one of the mob's leaders, and several of the men pounced upon the Negro and tore every particle of clothing from him.

One of them seized a buggy whip and began lashing Embree. This was kept up until the whip was literally worn out. A black snake whip was next put into use, and every lash, according to an eye-witness, left a long streak of blood on Embree's quivering flesh. Twice he fell over in a faint, but upon recovering the lash was again applied.

Embree finally confessed under the torture, and he was hanged at the scene of his crime.

Governor Stanley, upon the day he granted the requisition for Embree's return to Missouri, went on a vacation near the Yellowstone Park. He had not read the newspapers and knew nothing of the lynching until his return home to-day. He was highly indignant when informed of the details.

"It is a gross breach of faith on the part of Governor Stephens," he exclaimed, hotly. "He gave me his personal assurance that the State of Missouri would protect Embree from mob violence, and, as I understand it, he did not even turn his hand to save him, although he knew, as I did, that lynching was being openly talked of.

"By his inaction he practically admits to the world that he sanctioned the lynching. At all events, he is responsible for Embree's brutal murder, as well as being guilty of gross breach of faith. Hereafter I will refuse to honor any requisitions or official documents coming from the governor of Missouri."

Governor Stephens makes light of the affair, and intimates that if the citizens of Missouri want to take the law in their own hands and lynch their criminals it is none of Governor Stanley's business. He concludes by saying that he considers the incident closed.

Governor Stanley addressed a letter to Governor Stephens late tonight, in which he says the incident is not closed, and criticises the Missourian sharply for his attitude and inaction.

The people demand his resignation. He is not the man for the place.

The next republican delegation from this city will be a representative one.

Honest men will do honest deeds.

Think wisely before you jump.

Steamer River Queen,

1899 SEASON 98.

I wish to call your attention to the Swift and Commodious

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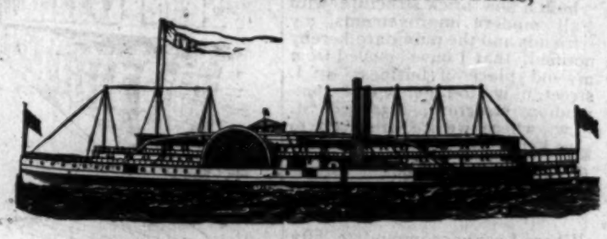
Wilth Electric Lights and all Modern Improvements and LICENSED TO CARRY 1,000 PASSENGERS,



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Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutic Colleges

Thirty-second Session (1899-1900) will begin October 2, 1899, and continue seven (7) moths.

Tuition fee in Medical and Dental Colleges, each $80. Pharmaceutic College, $70.

All students must register before October 12, 1899.

For catalogue or further information apply to—

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901 R. Street, n. w.
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R. J. MARSHALL,

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FOR SALE—Near New York avenue and North Capital street, new, buff brick residence, 6 rooms, cellar and bath, newly papered and decorated; has all modern improvements and conveniences: mirror mantels, speaking tubes, electric bells, etc.

This property is nicely located in an improving section of the city. The new electric cars will pass within a half block. This property, $3,000, on monthly payments about the same as rent.

FOR SALE—In the northwest, very desirably located, a dwelling and store together, brick, large store room, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, 4 bedrooms and bath on second floor, all modern improvements. Shelving and counters complete. Price, $3,500, on very easy terms. This is an investment worthy of immediate attention.

Many other well located properties in different sections of the city for sale on easy terms. Stop paying rent and own your own home.

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Large airy Pavillion. Swings and other amusements. Cigars, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, etc. Books open for dates. Terms reasonable Apply to J. J. Duvall at above address.

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MRS. ALICE E. HALL, Proprietor.

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H. K. Fulton has removed his Loan Office from his old stand, 1218 Pa., avenue to his handsome new building, 314 9th street, n. w., between Penn. ave. and D st, n, w., where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

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JH .DABNEY,
Proprietor.

TELEPHONE CALL 823.

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GEORGETOWN, D. C.

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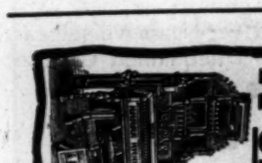

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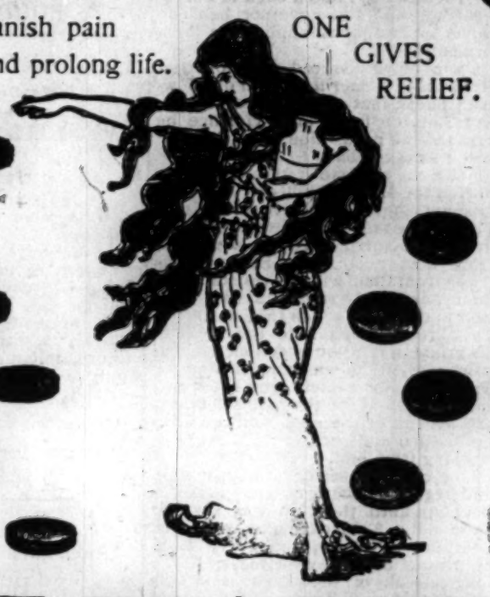

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No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

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Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Jewelry. Northwest.

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The WHITE is

Durably and Handsomely Built,
Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment,
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And will serve and please you up to the full limit of your expectations.

ACTIVE DEALERS WANTED in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms. Address,

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2240 pounds to the Ton. Sawed and Split wood. All stock under cover. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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FOR ALL KINDS OF

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George & Co., 908 7th street, northwest, is where you will find the best gents goods. Take your boys there and say The BEE sent you. Mr. George is an affiable and just man to the people.

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—OF—
BAILEY'S
IMPROVED TRUSS.

It adjusts itself so perfectly to the rupture that it is impossible for it to become displaced.
It permits the utmost freedom of motion with perfect safety.
All uncomfortable and injurious steel spring pressure is avoided.
The pad is held in place by woven bands, which retain an equal pressure in all positions of the body.
It can be worn in bed, a great desideratum to the young as tending to a perfect cure.
It is the only suitable truss for children and females.
The proper amount of pressure can be brought to bear and maintained in any position without pinching or harm to the wearer.
It will cure hernia if placed on the patient sufficiently early.
Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.
It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)
Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price; $3 for single and $4 for double truss
In ordering, give location of hernia, right or left side and measurement. Satisfaction given or money refunded when the truss is returned in good order. Address:

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....Fresh and cool Beer daily....
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Wines and Liquors,

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Try our IMPERIAL WEDDING WHISKY and see if you don't think it's the BEST WHISKY that ever been sold for $1 a full quart bottle. Dozens of folks have said so. All kinds of Xmas Dainties.

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Almost as palatable as cream. It can be taken with pleasure by delicate persons and children, who, after using it, are very fond of it. It assimilates with the food, increases the flesh and appetite, builds up the nervous system, restores energy to mind and body, creates new, rich and pure blood, in fact, rejuvenates the whole system.

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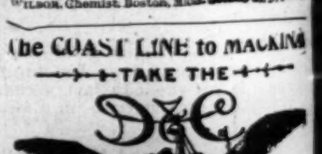

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The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service insuring the highest degree of

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LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and return, including Meals and Berths. From Cleveland, $18; from Toledo, $15; from Detroit $13.50.

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Connecting at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.

Sunday Trips June, July, August and September Only

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Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

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THE SIDE

When abroad, home training is always reflected.

Strive to surround children with wholesome enviroments.

Talk less and listen more.

Do not accustom yourself to faultfinding.

Always make the best of misfortunes and your life will be a success.

A woman's character can be read from the manner of her dress.

Too much care cannot be taken with small things. The tiny acorn gives us the mighty oak tree.

P.S. Suspicion haunts the guilty mind. Heavy is the heart of the guilty.

Fannie:— I see no impropriety in a lady accepting the company of a pubic married man. Of course, it should not be a habitual one.

Nellie:— Trust no one, keep your secrets to yourself. Never write what a third person cannot read.

The hand should be cultivated proportionally with the brain.

Activity crushes despondency Seek employment.

Recipe:— Half cup of butter, half cup of sugar, half cup of molasses, half cup of milk, two teaspoonfuls of ginger, half teaspoonful of soda or one of baking powder, two eggs and flour enough to make a drop batter, makes delicious ginger bread.

B. E. It is less pain to learn in youth, than to be ignorant in old age.

Consider well, before you give a promise, then keep it.

It is better sometimes to reserve your opinion, until it is asked.

Some men boast of marrying a rich girl. Such a marriage does not cause a good man to become inactive or dependent, but should stimulate him to increasing it in union with his own.

Don't be superstitious as it oft-times gives unnecessary suspicion and unhappiness.

Fashion:— Bias tucks make the prettiest kind of yokes for ladies' and children's dresses

Always practice what you preach. It is better to do well than to say well.

Beware of deception. It leads to many vices.

I have no patience with the girl who places a man beneath her social standing. A woman should always associate with gentlemen to whom she can look up or be elevated.

When you lie down at night, you should feel that you have done something to profit either yourself or those around you. Only the aspiring achieve.

Do not be selfish even in connection with your religious belief.

Intelligent discussions brighten the intellect

There is always room for improvement .Never think yourself perfect.

Do not let a few misfortunes discourage you. Every cloud has a silver lining.

A pessimist is a burden not only to himself but to all with whom he comes in contact.

An intelligent man is always seeking knowledge,

To be well read is the secet of a good conversationalist.

Seek not to know how to do so many things but do one thing well.

Success is the great goal for which we should strive.

Cultivate good manners not only to your equals but to those beneath you.

L. D. A true christian never criticises any demonstration. It is only the hypocrite that is ever ready to criticise.

Life is not measured so much by the number of years that we live as it is by experience.

Those who make the loudest noise are invariably the most ignorant.

Education caeates a desire to lift the unfortunate to our level not to crush them lower.

Ida.—The style of your costumes are very becoming, but it would be well if you would learn to lift your dress gracefully. The long dresses which are so much in vogue are not intended for street sweepers.

Old women should associate with their equals and not thrust themselves upon young girls.

Estelle:— Your simplicity of dress and ladylike ways have won for you a host of friends.

Jennie:— If you are honest and true to your betrothed, it is not necessary for you to live a secluded life. "Look before you leap."

Good looks broaden the idea of any man. All looks whose moral tone is not entirely proper should be ignored.

Long courtships and engagements are dangerous, still it is not wise to be too hasty.

E. A fashionably dressed person is not always a stylish person. Things which are most becoming are not the most stylish.

Jane:— When is it to be? You can find a better companion than the one you crushed R. J.

Rose:— It is rumored that Mr. Ed. has numbered his single days. The fortunate lady, Miss R. is quite worthy of the brilliant young man.

HOTELS.

IN THE BEE

THE---* Shoreham

15th and H Sts., N. W.

JOHN T. DEVINE

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Large ton, 350 Rooms.

All Modern Improvements.

American $2.50 to $4.00 per day.

European Rooms $1.00 and upwards.

SIX STAIRWAYS TO GROUND FLOOR AND FIRE ESCAPES ON ALL SIDES.

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BALL & POLLARD, PROPS.

COCHRAN HOTEL,

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Strictly First-Class Meals

The--:- Fredonia,

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

AMERICAN PLAN. EUROPEAN PLAN.

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THE FINEST HOTEL IN THE CITY.

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Write or call. Polite waiters. First class table board.

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European and American Plan.

The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the city.

Our Bar Attached. . . .

The best wines, imported brandies. Fine old whiskies always on hand. Good Havana cigars.

Our rooms are large and airy in summer, and well heated in winter. Rooms with or without board. Single rooms 50 cents and $1.

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So good second hand Typewriters at such low prices We are frequently asked. The answer is easy. We have the agency of the JEWETT, the latest and highest of all high grade typewriters. In exchange for it we get the best of other makes, and by having exceptional advantages to put these machines in first class order. We are enabled to give BIG values to those wishing writers of any kind. If you have or have not a Typewriter, give us your address, and we will freely give you points upon writing machines that may be of value to you, also a description of the Jewett writer. Adress:

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Beef, Lamb, Pork, Sausage, and all Kinds of Meat,

Wholesale and Retail. Fine Ice house. Refringerating excellent.

413 O St. northwest.

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NIP-A COUGH

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c. 10c A BOTTLE

"CREAM OF ROSES" for chapped hands and skin, 15c a bottle

"MUTTON MARROW" for straightening the hair, 15c a bottle:

HURLEBAUS' PHARMACY,

Cor. 14th and V Sts: northwest

Weddings Funerals

Or any other occasion, call on us, for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

davidson & walker.

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1710 Pa. ave., 1108 Conn. ave

Established, 1859.

BOSTON MARKET.

Headquarters for Chesapeake Diamond Back Terrapin, Blue Crabs

John C. Walker, Pro.

1711-1713, Penn. ave. n. w.

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W. A. Christain,

The popular Boot and Shoemaker. Repairing promptly and neatly done at short notice.

We are now prepared to meet all comers.

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1843 L St. N. W.

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—DEALER IN—

Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce.

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The best stand in the market. Orders delivered free.

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—AND—

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Practices in all the Courts in Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Office 1109 I Street, n. w.

Washington, D. C.

Our patrons will confer a favor on the management of this paper by calling on Mr. E. J. Wilhoite at his Grocery 1802 14th street, when in need of groceries.

PERSONAL

JUST ARRIVED IN THIS CITY! Visit Madame Lorno and have your fortune told. You will be surprised. Charges only 50 cents. 2106 I street northwest.

Pointer for You

ATTENTION! LADIES!

HAIR RESTORER

All who are dersirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer. Oriental Complexion Cream also cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.

Treatment of the Skin and Scalp

STRAIGHTENING A SPECIALTY.

All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.

205 O Street Northwest.

Agency at THE BEE Office.

Only one man,

in washington gives 12 cabinet size Phos and a

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Lunch Room open Night and [illegible] in every Style. EUROPEAN PLAN.

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EUROPEAN PLAN: ROOMS ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF AND UPWARDS:

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF:

EQUIPPED WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

SITUATED ON WASHINGTON PLACE, AT THE FOOT OF WASHINGTON MONUMENT, IN THE MOST FASHIONABLE PART OF THE CITY, CONVENIENT TO DEPOTS, THEATRES AND BUSINESS CENTERS.

CUISINE UNEXCELLED.

JAMES P. A. O'CONNOR, MANAGER

Baltimore, Md.

GENERAL RAILROAD AND Steamboat Ticket Office.

The Richmond Transfer Co. and Baggage Express,

Office: 901 Main St., Richmond, Va.

Tickets to all principal points in America and Europe. Rates same as at depots. Passengers and baggage called for and baggage checked to destination. Pleasure carriages for hire.

A. W. GARNER, Pres't.

There is too much discrimination in the public issues.

A GIFT

EVERYBODY,

50,000 Subscribers wanted—A great sacrifice to obtain them.—Look at our offer.

No. 537. THIS HANDSOME LAMP.

Metal base, with artistic and very rich large figure—for a column; nicely moulded oil fount; the latest burner ratchet screw movement, for turning wick up and down, thus always insuring a brilliant light, clear as a crystal and equal to 200 candles. It stands 28 inches high and is all ready to put oil into and light.

The 16 inch shade has an 8 inch rich lace flounce and combines to make it a rich, handsome, serviceable home ornament.

Send 5 cash yearly subscribers for this handsome banquet lamp.

No. 16. Here is good Warranted Watch Chain.

Fine rolled gold plate, double curb, full length, elegntly engraved gold tips solid bar, very best of snap and guaranteed to wear ten years

For this fine rolled gold chain. The Bee will give to any person sending in 3 yearly cash subscribers six 6 month subscribers.

NO. 15.

REALLY A BEAUTIFUL CHAIN AND A NICE PRESENT.

Charm, sardonix intaglio. Right up to date. Trace link. Perfectly formed in every way. All well gold-plated, and has the exact appearance of a solid gold chain. It is double length and will give the wearer splendid satisfaction.

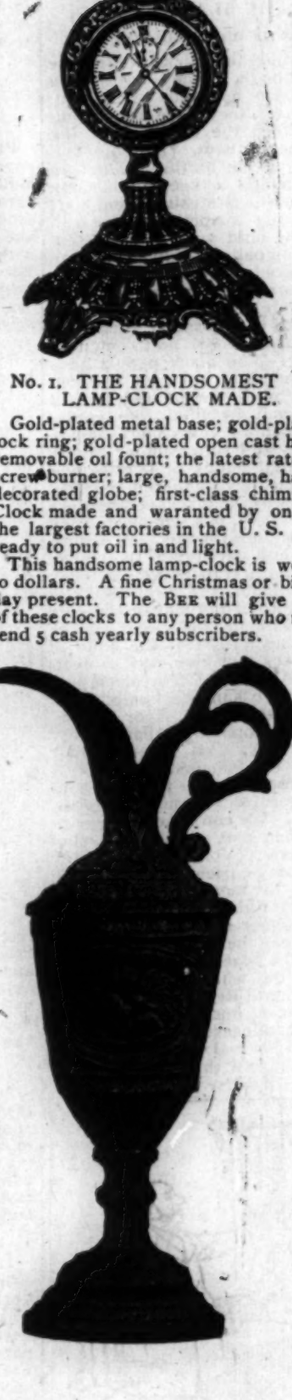
For one cash yearly subscriber, or too six months subscribers, THE BEE will give you this beautiful chain.

NO. 213.

OUR GREAT NANCY HANKS BRONZE CLOCK

This clock is made by one of the Largest Clock Factories in the Country Guaranteed for three years. The height is 6 inches; length 10 1-2 inches. It is beautifully polished, will not tarnish, and is really one of the most beautiful as well as useful ornaments that could be required for a premium.

If you send us 4 cash yearly subscribers the publishers will send you one of these beautiful clocks



No. 1. THE HANDSOMEST LAMP-CLOCK MADE.

Gold-plated metal base; gold-plated lock ring; gold-plated open cast head removable oil fount; the latest ratcket screw burner; large, handsome, hand-decorated globe; first-class chimney. Clock made and waranted by one of the largest factories in the U. S. All ready to put oil in and light.

This handsome lamp-clock is worth 20 dollars. A fine Christmas or birthday present. The BEE will give one of these clocks to any person who may send 5 cash yearly subscribers.

NO. 758.

GOLD-PLATED VAS

Sold only in pairs. Beautifully finished. Hand decorated center. Height ten inches.

Height 10 inches.

Send us 4 cash yearly subscribers and receive a pair of these excellen vases.

CITY NEWS.

Miss Ellena Hawkins who has been quite ill is improving.

Dr. J. N. Johnson who has been quite sick at his home for several weeks is a great deal better.

Dr. C. C. Stewart performed a very difficult operation on one of his patients this week.

Mr. L H. Peterson is with Mr. Nathaniel Ruffin in the grocery business.

Judge Taylor had several cruelty to animal cases before him this week.

Miss Nannie Anderson left the city for Virginia Wednesday morning. She will be gone until September.

The open air concert that took place on last Monday evening at the residence Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Brooker, by their daughter Miss Beatrice Brooker, was attended by over 300 invited guests. Miss Beatrice was assisted by a number of her lady friends who were beautifully dressed in pure white. The music was good and the refreshments were served in abundance.

NOTICE.

To whom it may concern:

We, the undersighed, having resigned from the board of the Executive Committee of the Congressional Lyceum, are not responsible for any indebtedness of the same.

A. H STEVENS, M. D.,
H. L. LIVINGSTON.

COL. INGERSOLL'S SPEECH ON THE SUFFERINGS OF THE SLAVES.

[From the Atlanta, Ga., Age.]

In my opinion the black people have suffered enough. They have been slaves for two hundred years, and, more than all, they have been compelled to keep the company of the men that owned them. [Laughter and applause.] Think of that. Think of being compelled to keep the society of the man who is stealing from you! Think of being compelled to live with the man who sold your wife! Think of being compelled to live with the man who sold your child from the cradle before your very eyes! Think of being compelled to live with the thief of your life, to spend your days with the white robber, nd to be under his control! The black people have suffered enough. For two hundred years they were owned and bought and sold and branded like cattle. For two hundred years every human tie was rent and torn asunder by the bloody, brutal hands of avarice and might. They have suffered enough. During the war the black people were friends not only, but whenever they were entrusted with the family, with the wives and children of their masters, they were true to them. They staved at home and protected the wife and child of the master while he went into the field and fought for the right to whip and steal the child of the very black man that was protecting him. [Applause.] The black people, I say, have suffered enough, and for that reason I am favor of this government protecting them in every Southern State, if it takes another war to do it. [Cheers.] We never can compromise with the South at the expense of our friends. [Voices, "Never!"] We can never be friends with the men that starved and shot our brothers. [Voices, "Never!"] We never can be friends with the men that waged the most cruel war in the world; not for liberty, but for the right to deprive other men of their liberty. We never can be their friends until they treat the black man justly; until they treat the white Union man respectfully; until Republicanism ceases to be a crime; until to vote the Republican ticket ceases to make you a political and social outcast, we want no friendship with the enemies of our country. [Applause]

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO ROUND BAY.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is now ready to contract with organizations, societies and Sunday Schools for special excursions to Round Bay For full information and terms, apply at B. & O. Ticket Office No. 619 Pa. Avenue, between 2 and 5 p. m., week days.

Prof. Archibald Grimke's paper was lengthy, but spicy and to the point. Among other things, he said: "If the nature of the colored man, or Negro, is to serve the white man, let him do it freely. Like water, the Negro will find his level.

THE "SPEAKING STATUES."

Suppositions and Beliefs of the Ancient Egyptians in Regard to These Gods.

M. Gaston Maspero, the well-known French Egyptologist, has recently written an interesting article on the "speaking statues" of ancient Egypt. He says that the statues of some of the gods were made of jointed parts and were supposed to communicate with the faithful by speech, signs and other movements. They were made of wood, painted or gilded. Their hands could be raised and lowered and their heads moved, but it is not known whether their feet could be put in motion. When one of the faithful asked for advice their god answered either by signs or words. Occasionally long speeches were made, and at other times the answer was simply an inclination of the head. Every temple had priests whose special duty it was to assist the statues to make these communications. The priests did not make any mystery of their part in the proceedings. It was believed that the priests were intermediary between the gods and mortals, and the priests themselves had a very exalted idea of their calling. They firmly believed that the souls of divinities inhabited the statues, and they always approached them with religious fear and reverence.

These priests would stand behind the statues and move their heads or hands or speak for them, never doubting that at that moment their movements and words were inspired by the divine spirit dwelling in the statues. The statues were regarded as so very much alive that in war they shared the fate of those people whose deities they were. They were taken prisoners, condemned to death or given into slavery—in other words, placed in the temples of the conquering gods. If they were returned to their own temples, they bore inscriptions testifying to their defeat and imprisonment.

How Fishes Breathe.

Fishes breathe, as is well known, says Ulric Dahlgren in the Princeton Bulletin, by passing a stream of water through the oral cavity, in at the mouth and out by two lateral openings, the gill clefts. This is accomplished by a rhythmic motion, plainly visible, the nature of which, however, has never been accurately described, our best text-books of ichthyology calling it "swallowing," "an act similar to swallowing," &c.

The writer's discovery of two membranous valves just inside the teeth has made possible the following conception of the breathing of teleost fishes.

The construction and operation of the fish's apparatus is that of a perfect two-valve pump. In such a pump there must be a chamber which possesses two openings, each guarded by a valve. The forces necessary to operate such a structure are three (or six) in number: First, a force so applied as to alternately contract and expand the chamber; second, a force to alternately shut and open the posterior (exit) valve; third, a force to alternately shut and open the anterior valve. These valves must be operated in proper sequence to the expansion and contraction of the chamber. The valves may be operated either by separate mechanism or by the automatic action of a current passing through the chamber.

It is to this latter point that attention is called in the case of the fish. Here we find a chamber (the oral cavity) and two openings, the mouth (anterior opening) and the double gill opening (posterior opening). Muscular force is applied to expand and contract the oral cavity. But no such direct application of muscular force is needed to open and close the anterior and posterior openings. This is done automatically by the branchiostegal valves in the gill opening (or posterior opening), and by the maxillary and mandibular breathing valves in the mouth opening (or anterior opening).

The fish is thus not required to use separate muscles to close and open the passages, but the loss of energy due to friction and retarded momentum on the valves must be added to that required to expand and contract the oral cavity. It is simply a mechanical economy such as is found in the heart.

Imitation Jewels.

One of the prima donnas at the New York opera house wears in one role a beautiful parure of diamonds, and she horrified another singer in the company by telling her that they were French imitations that had not cost one-fiftieth of what they seemed to have cost.

The other woman was distressed because all of hers were real, and the thought of the money invested in them was too much for her.

Imitation jewels have come to be so finely made that detection is almost impossible. Even for ordinary wear they are accounted beautiful, and it is only the knowledge of their falsity which makes them unpopular. For every ordinary purpose they are as useful as the genuine pieces.

The last jewels to be imitated with wonderful success are rubies, and they happen to be a fashionable stone just now. The manufactory which has these imitation rubies on the market is situated in London, and it has already been said there that the price of real rubies will certainly fall in consequence of the discovery of these wonderful imitations. The profits of the company making the rubies are said to be $185,000 a year.

Artificial rubies weighing 40 carats can be produced, but are not, as there would be no sale for stones of that size. An authority has said that there is no way known to him by which these stones can be told from the genuine ones.

Aphorisms.

Sorrow's best antidote is employment.—Young.

A stout heart may be ruined in fortune, but not in spirit.—Hugo.

Sooner or later the world comes round to see the truth and do the right.—Hillard.

Though familiarity may not breed contempt, it takes off the edge of admiration.—Hazlitt.

Sometimes a noble failure serves the world as faithfully as a distinguished success.—Dowden.

Nothing is so haughty and assuming as ignorance, where self-conceit sets up to be infallible.—South.

A MODERN COLOSSUS.

Proposed Monster Statue of Cadillac To Be Erected at Detroit.

IN HONOR OF FOUNDER.

City Council Considering the Proposal to Place the Gigantic Counterfeit Presentment on Belle Isle.

The Dome of the Head Will Rise Two Hundred and Fifty Feet Above the Ground—Will Have Elevators Inside and Numerous Rooms and Galleries.

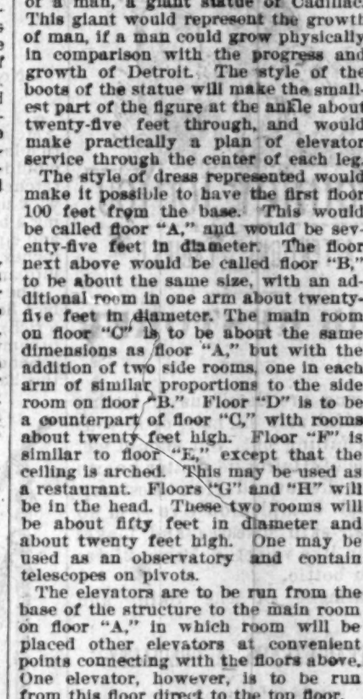
A giant statue of Cadillac, the founder of Detroit, probably will be a leading feature of the exhibition which that city is to give in honor of its bicentenary. A plan is under consideration by the city's council by which the statue, 250 feet high, is to be erected on Belle Isle, a small island in the river just opposite the city. It is to be really a great building in the shape of a man.

The proposition is to put up a large building with the outward appearance of a man, a giant statue of Cadillac. This giant would represent the growth of man, if a man could grow physically in comparison with the progress and growth of Detroit. The style of the boots of the statue will make the smallest part of the figure at the ankle about twenty-five feet through, and would make practically a plan of elevator service through the center of each leg.

The style of dress represented would make it possible to have the first floor 100 feet from the base. This would be called floor "A," and would be seventy-five feet in diameter. The floor next above would be called floor "B," to be about the same size, with an additional room in one arm about twenty-five feet in diameter. The main room on floor "C" is to be about the same dimensions as floor "A," but with the addition of two side rooms, one in each arm of similar proportions to the side room on floor "B." Floor "D" is to be a counterpart of floor "C," with rooms about twenty feet high. Floor "F" is similar to floor "E," except that the ceiling is arched. This may be used as a restaurant. Floors "G" and "H" will be in the head. These two rooms will be about fifty feet in diameter and about twenty feet high. One may be used as an observatory and contain telescopes on pivots.

The elevators are to be run from the base of the structure to the main room on floor "A," in which room will be placed other elevators at convenient points connecting with the floors above. One elevator, however, is to be run from this floor direct to the top floor.

On floors "A," "B," "C," and "D" are to be placed paintings of Detroit in its Colonial days and anything else pertaining to the city and its growth. The primitive scenes are to be placed on floor "A," each room above showing progress. Floor "D" is to be an art museum, and to contain the Detroit Museum of Art and the relics and antiquities now in the museum at the Public Library.



HROPOSED CADILLAC'S STATUE COMPARED WITH A SKY SCRAPER.

The center base will be twenty-five feet high and built in the form of steps. The base is to contain all the necessary machinery, heating and plumbing apparatus. A powerful searchlight, operated by the city electric light plant, will be thrown nightly upon the structure while the exposition is open.

The natural facilities afforded by Belle Isle are adapted splendidly to the plan proposed. A long bridge will connect the city and island, and upon this bridge will be a Midway similar to that of Chicago, including eating-houses, booths and similar essential feature. On the island itself, with an area of forty-five acres, exposition buildings will be erected, all after the Venetian style. The main building will be almost a reproduction of St. Mark's Cathedral and Square in Venice, and will include all its elaborate wealth of splendid detail. Beside it will be the Doge's palace, a water theater, permitting of aquatic sports if desired. Near by will be a Venetian garden and similar features, all surrounded by a triumphal arch on one side of the waterway. The buildings will be of staff, highly colored in Venetian tints and splendidly set off by the noble beauty of the Detroit River.

Monkeying With a Nursery Ditty.

Spank a baby boy up in a tree top,
When the wind blows the cradle will flop.
When the bough breaks the baby can't fall—
Hangs on by its tail and continues to bawl.

—Chicago Tribune.

40 YEAR'S STRUGGLE

BISMARCK'S MEDICAL ADVISER ISSUES A STATEMENT.

Reveals That the Iron Chancellor Was Face to Face With Death From Disease Many Times During That Length of Years—At Times Was Out of His Mind.

Prof. Schweninger, the medical adviser of Prince Bismarck during his declining years, has just issued a pamphlet entitled "Andenken Bismarcks," describing his medical diagnosis and treatment of his distinguished patient.

Intended for medical readers, the pamphlet is intensely interesting to lay readers, says the New York World.

It reveals that thirteen years before the humbling of France in 1870 Bismarck so injured his leg that its amputation was threatened; that in the Sadowa or Koniggratz campaign in 1866 he broke down and cried like a child; that so early as 1883 he was almost in a dying state, and that in his later days he not only suffered intolerable agonies but was sometimes for brief periods out of his mind.

For forty years the life of this man of iron, whose name was in the popular estimation almost a synonym of rugged strength, was one continual fight with disease, suffering and death.

Prof. Schweninger paints a thrilling picture of Prince Bismarcks' grim struggle with death.

"Several times during nearly forty years," he writes, "Bismarck was face to face with death. In 1857 an injury to his leg, received while hunting, developed, from neglect and quack treatment, into a serious wound, so that the doctors strongly advised the amputation of the left leg above the knee. But Bismarck decided to fight the disease.

"After two years of keen suffering he regained his strength, but this left leg always remained the seat of weakness. In the Koniggratz campaign of 1866, when he was broken down by work and worry, this leg became violently painful. He was reduced to the lowest state of nervous prostration, the attack culminating in a violent storm of hysterics, in which the 'man of iron' cried like a child. When he returned from the campaign he had aged greatly, but the excitement of the war of 1870 once more raised him above his physical ills.

"When I saw him first, in 1882, I said: 'If he goes on as he is now, there will be a serious collapse in six months, with results concerning which I should entertain great fears.'

"My prediction was fulfilled. The Chancellor was reduced almost to a dying state in 1883 by mistreatment, his doctors diagnosing his case as cancer of the liver and stomach.

"I put him under a strict regimen and in a fortnight he was so well that in my absence he drank an immense quantity of buttermilk—enough for three ordinary men—bringing on jaundice in a serious form; but careful treatment and dieting mitigated his sufferings from faceache and headache and for years he was almost rejuvenated.

"But again from time to time gout-like pains in his left leg came on, the precursors of his fatal illness, and on Oct. 17, 1897, (nine months before his death on July 30, 1898), there began an intolerable pain whose sudden appearance and terrific strength were almost inexplicable, rendering his life thenceforward an unbearable burden.

"I diagnosed these symptoms as incipient old age mortification, which the protracted and relentless course of the disease had confirmed, though the Prince was never informed of it and harmless bulletins were prepared for the papers, so that he might not learn the truth from that source.

"The process of decay was attended by slight aberations of the mind, by delusions of which he was afterward conscious. 'This afternoon I was partly outside of myself; now I have found myself within me again,' was his description of these attacks.

"But two days before his death he was able to sit in his accustomed place at dinner and drank the foaming wine in which he delighted. His intellect was as bright as ever.

"So he was taken. After ten months of this awful agony death was a gentle deliverer and we had succeeded in our object of arresting the disease until the decay of the vital forces brought about the end."

Origin of "Hip-hip-hurrah."

"Hip-hip-hurrah" has always been regarded as a thoroughly British cry, typical of the exuberant temperament of the race. Compared with it the "Vive" of the Frenchman, the "Hoch" of the German, and the "Slava" of the Russian are tame and expressionless; but the "Hip-hip-hurrah" from Anglo-Saxon throats rings through the spheres and carries everything before it. It is a cruel blow to find that the words are not English at all. The one consolation left us is that they were not "made in Germany."

A gentleman named Adams has been investigating the mysteries of the pyramids and monuments of Egypt, and has found the phrase "Hip-hip-hurrah" among the early hieroglyphics of that country. The only consolation derivable from this remarkable discovery is the argument which may reasonably be deduced that the presence of these British words among the etymological treasures of Pharaoh-land give us a prior right to the whole of the Nile valley. And this theory is strengthened by the fact that according to Mr. Adams, the hieroglyphic 'Hip-hip-hurrah" means, when translated, "On, on to plunder."

Thought She Needed It.

A Boston lady of great respectability was recently traveling to North Dakota a rigid prohibition state, and in the dining-cars this notice was posted: "No intoxicating liquors will be served while the train is passing through the state of North Dakota." The train had been rolling along through that interminable state a long time, when the Boston lady came into the dining-car for her dinner. Casting her eye out of the car window upon a somewhat changed landscape, she said to the waiter, with purely geographical interest:

"Are we still in North Dakota?"

"No, ma'am," said he alertly, and with a hospitable grin: "what'll you take to drink, ma'am?"

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